

### **Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace paragraph beginning at page 5, line 16, with the following amended paragraph:

The base 14 has a top surface 38 with a recess 40 formed therein. The recess 40 is approximately sized to receive the microscope slide 16 snugly therein. The recess 40 is generally rectangular in shape with a pair of opposing ~~sides~~ side surfaces 98, 100 each connected at right angles by a pair of end surfaces 102, 104. The recess 40 is used to trap the microscope slide 16 to prevent movement during sampling. The top surface 38 of the base 14 has a depression 42 formed therein, which has a greater depth than the depth of the recess 40. The depression 42 is generally circular in shape and extends beyond the boundaries of the slide 16 and allows air to be drawn around the microscope slide 16 through the inlet passageway 62. This configuration leaves a gap 44 between the bottom surface 46 of the microscope slide 16 and the depression ~~42~~, when the microscope slide 16 is located in the recess 40. The recess 40 is preferably sized to accommodate standard 25 mm ~~times~~ by 75 mm glass microscope slides. Because the microscope slide 16 is not permanently secured in the recess 40, it can be easily removed and placed in an appropriate storage device after a sample has been obtained and then replaced with a new slide. The described sampling device 10 is thus reusable which helps reduce sampling costs.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 8, line 12, with the following amended paragraph:

The device 10 includes a space 88 formed between the bottom surface 46 ~~86~~ of the top cap 12 and the top of the adhesive media 20. The space ~~86~~ generates flow through the sampler and sets up the impaction force of the contaminants. The size of the space ~~86~~ is selected to prevent smaller particles from exiting on the sides 94, 96 without striking the adhesive media 20. The height of the space ~~86~~ is determined by the depth of the recess 40 in the base 14. As air passes through this space ~~86~~, momentum and particle inertia cause the airborne contaminants to impact on the adhesive media 20. Thereafter, the air flows around the microscope slide 16, as generally indicated by the arrows designated 88. The air flow then enters an exist passage 90 before flowing into a vacuum line 92 and through the outlet 74 to the vacuum source 78. The exit passage 90 is located in the center of the circular depression 42 and is cross drilled to the vacuum line 92.